The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their cwn account, at 16 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mall-anywhere in the United States or Canada postage prepaid-50 cents per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with
foreign jostage added, \$3.08.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.)

£7 All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising sade known on application. The Evening Star

A SECOND LIEUTENANT.

ed Today. Godwin Ordway, who was today appoint-

ed the District of Columbia militia. Lieut.

No. 14,362.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Captain Beatty of the Tenth Immunes De-

nounces Published Statements.

Their Colored Fellow Citizens

of South Washington.

Companies D and F of the 10th Immunes

arrived in Washington this morning at 4

o'clock from Macon, Ga., where the reg-

ment was mustered out. Company F went

to Alexandria. Preparations had been made for an appetizing breakfast for Company

D, which consisted of colored citizens of

South Washington, by the committee on

arrangements, as announced in yesterday's

Star. The tables were arranged in a T-

flowers, while the hall, on 4th street south-

west between D and E, where the reception

was held, was bedecked with American

flags. About 150 soldiers were seated, and

Mr. Chase's Remarks.

to the capital of the nation. He was con-

fident, he said, that the many published re-

"and that is that we, as colored people, should not be so dependent. We must learn to do for ourselves and not look all the time

Mr. W. Calvin Chase called the assembly

Finley of this city arrived.

negro population."

order to the 10th were false.

In conclusion he paid a glowing tribute

ington. On motion of Wm. Murrell, Chai man Chase was authorized to appoint

Anderson Taylor.

The entertainment of the returned sol-

diers will be continued tenight at the Zier

Baptist Church, with appropriate exercises

CENTRAL PACIFIC NOTES.

Secretary Gage Denies That He is

About to Sell Them.

Regarding a story that the treasury ex-

pects to sell nearly \$60,000,000 of Central

Pacific railroad notes to meet an expected

deficit Secretary Gage said today that

there is no truth in the story.

and social features.

"I can sell goods without adver-

tising," say one class of business men-so-called. So they can get

from Washington to Baltimore by riding a borse or going afoot; but

the man who takes the cars can

get there a great deal quicker and

much more easily. Advertising is to any kind of business exactly what the railway is in transportation. It does the job quicker and

easier. And, as compared with other newspapers, in that respect, The Star is a lightning express

DECLARED TO BE UNTRUE CITY WATER SUPPLY

Recent Legislation.

Colonel Miller Preparing to Execute

Investigation to Be Made and

CLEANING OUT THE TUNNEL

charge of the Washington aqueduct, has made arrangements for the prompt execution of the legislation of the last Congress for the repair and improvement of the water supply system of the city of Washington. The District apropriation act provided as follows: "To enable the proper officer of the government, having charge of the Washington aqueduct and the water supply of the city of Washington, to make an investigation of the feasibility and propriety of filtering the water supply at Washington and to submit to Congress a full and detailed report thereon, and to meet all necessary expenses of said investigation, \$3,000. Said report shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the cost of the work required, and in making the investigation and in the preparation of this

report the chief of engineers, U.S. A., shall be associated with the proper officer of the government in the charge of the aqueduct as consulting engineer."

Col. Millet made a project for the expenditure of these funds which was approved by the chief of engineers, as follows: "It is proposed to make the required investigation of the subject of filtering the water supply of Washington and submit the required detailed report at as early a date as possible. As this important subject will to the white people for aid. It may be sur-prising to you, but it is true that with 90,000 colored people in this city, nine-

The condition of the water at various parts of the aqueduct system during the mouth of February is reported as follows: At Great Falls-Very turbid 8 days, turbid 2 days, slightly turbid 1 day, and clear 17

days.

At Dalecarlia reservoir, effluent gate house—Very turbid 6 days, turbid 2 days, slightly turbid 2 days, and clear 18 days. slightly turbid 2 days, and clear 18 days.
At distributing reservoir, effluent gate
house—Very turbid 5 days, turbid 3 days,
slightly turbid 5 days, and clear 15 days.
The water in the distributing reservoir
varied during the month between 145.80 and
144.55 above the datum plane. The mouth
of the conduit and the boats at Great Falls, and the mouth of the shaft at the Dale-carlia reservoir, were protected and kept

road near the Dalecarlia reservoir during the present month.

The project for the expenditure of the appropriation for the completion of the Washington aqueduct tunnel and the Howard University reservoir under the District appropriation act is as follows: "The prebe the stoppage of the water leak into the tunnel unde" Rock creek. It is proposed to accomplish this by constructing a con-crete covering over the tunnel where it passes under Rock creek. While this work is in progres: preparations will be made to pump out the tunnel through the shafts. pump out the tunnel through the sharts.
The tunnel will then he pumped out, and inspection made and the force organized for carrying out the plans of the board of experts, as set forth in its report dated January 17, 1896, which plans have been approved by the chief of engineers and the Secretary of War."

was removed from the road between the shaft and P street. An ice gorge which formed near the shaft and raised the water

The Central Pacific gave notes to the treasury for the payment of \$58.812.745. There were twenty of the notes, one of which falls due every six months. Four of the notes, aggregating about \$12,000,000, are due in August.

Secretary Gage said that Congress has conferred upon him the authority to sel. the notes, but he has not yet decided that this will be necessary. A provision of the general deficiency bili reads:

"And authority is hereby granted to the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to dispose of, without commission, at not less than par and accrued interest, any notes or other evidence in his possesouching the indebtedness of the tral Pacific Railroad Company to the United

States.'

FOR NEW COALING STATIONS. The Expenditure of \$400,000 Author-

ized by Congress. Under the naval appropriation bill the bureau of equipment is authorized to expend \$400,000 for coaling stations at different points where they may be desired. The location of these stations is wholly in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, but he will no doubt be guided by the recommendations of Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment. The admiral has not yet made any recommendations, but it is known that he believes there should be some good coaling depots at Manila and San Juan, Porto Rico, also at

Manila and San Juan, Forto Rice, and Guam. Besides these he believes there should be a very large coaling depot in the vicinity of Shanghai, China, to supply the United States vessels cruising in the North trimming done. vicinity of Shanghai, China, to supply the United States vessels cruising in the North China sea and in Japanese waters.

It is also probable that a coaling station and depot will be located somewhere on the Maine coast. There is no such station north of Cape Cod, and naval officers have reported the need of one above that point. Portsmouth, N. H., is being urged as such a station, but some point on the Maine coast seems to be preferred, which can be reached easily by the large vessels of the navy. There is water enough at Portsmouth, but the channel reaching the naval

The Chicago Detached From the mouth, but the channel reaching the naval station is somewhat difficult for large ves-

Late Naval Orders.

Commander B. F. Tilley has been de tached from the navy yard, Norfo.k, and ordered to command the Abarenda. Lieut. E. Morgan has been detached from the Brutus and ordered home on waiting orders.

announcing the death of Private John Schrader, Company L, 6th U. S. V. Infan-try, from a fracture of the spine. Lieut. J. F. Parker has been detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Vixen. Prof. H. M. Paul has been detached from

the naval observatory and ordered to the bureau of yards and docks. The order assigning him to the Naval Academy has

been revoked.

Lieut. C. E. Littlefield and Assistant Paynaster J. Brooks have been honorably discharged.
G. R. Venable, H. P. Ash, H. R. Insley and J. S. Barber have been appointed assistant paymasters.

Arrives Today on Transport Grant With Reinforcements for Otis.

REBELS TERRORIZE A VILLAGE

Sharpshooters Annoy Our Troops at San Pedro Macati.

WEATHER HOT AND SHOWERY

MANILA, March 10, 5 p.m.-The United States transport Grant, which sailed from New York January 19, having on board Maj. Gen. Lawton, the 4th Infantry and a battalion of the 17th Infantry, arrived here this morning.

Gen. Lawton landed and formally re perted to Maj. Gen. Otis, after which he returned on board the Grant. The troops that reached here on board the Grant-the 4th Infantry and a battalion of the 17th Infantry-will be disembarked immediately. A battalion of the 22d Infantry has reinforced Gen. Wheaton's brigade.

Rebels Terrorize a Village. Rebel incendiaries landed at the village

of Pandacan last night for the purpose, it is alleged, of terrorizing those of the inhabitants who do not sympathize with the insurrection. A number of native houses were destroyed.

With the exception of San Pedro Macati, where Filipino sharpshooters incessantly annoy the American troops, matters are unusually quiet along the line. The weather is much cooler today.

Officers' Remains Sent Home.

The remains of Colonel W. E. Smith Major E. McConvelle, Captain David S. Elliott and Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home today by the United States transport Scandia with military honors, the 2d Oregon Volunteers furnishing the escort through the city. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 80 degrees and the weather was showery.

GEN. LAWTON REACHES MANILA.

Arrival of the Grant, With Over 1,700 Troops. The following telegram was received from

Gen. Otis this morning: "MANILA, March 10, 1899, "Adjutant General, Washington: "Transport Grant arrived; troops in good

condition. Arizona, Newport leave today for San Francisco, Arizona via Hong Kong, Newport via Nagasaki.

The Grant, with Gen. H. W. Lawton in command, sailed from New York January 19 with the 4th Infantry and four companies of the 17th Infantry; total, 42 officers and 1,715 enlisted men.

DEWEY'S TASK NEARLY DONE. But There is No Idea of Relieving

Him of His Command. The statement can be repeated on the authority of the detail office of the Navy Dehat Admiral Dewey will not b relieved at Manila until he chooses to mak application for such relief. So far he has not given any intimation of a purpose to apply for relief in the immediate future. and from the few declarations he has let fall the department has every reason to believe that he does not contemplate any such action. Consequently there is no foundation for the story that Admiral Schley or any other admiral has been selected to

take command of the Asiatic station. So far as the Navy Department is concerned, the directing officials are not only willing, but anxious that Dewey shall com plete his task in the orient, and they depre cate the circulation of such stories as those alleging that he is to be relieved for the reason that by constant reiteration the impression might be conveyed to the admiral that the department would like to relieve him. In the case of a man of Dewey's punctillous feeling the mere suggestion, if he had the slightest reason to believe it had an official foundation, would be sufficient to induce him to apply immediately for relief rather than to embarrass the department. As Dewey himself fixed the limitation of

his stay by the length of the task before him, it may be a matter of interest to re-cord the belief of many naval officers that after all the end is almost within sight. Dewey has established himself in Manila: he has assisted in the taking of Ilollo; he has sent forces to Cebu in connection with the army, also to Negros, and the principal ports of the Philippines have all been taken over into American possession, in large part through his co-operation with the army. There remain only a few ports of importance, notably Zamboango on Mindaneo, and perhaps one of the towns in the Sulu archipelago to be occupied. Expedi-tions are now moving in these directions, and that branch of the work will soon be

the campaign to require Dewey's assist-ace. First, and near at hand, is the drivance. First, and near at hand, is the driving off of the Tagais under Aguinaldo near Manifa. With Lawton landing this morning at Manifa, with his reinforcements, and the other reinforcements near at hand, Gen. Otis' movement in force is near at hand. The navy will aid in this. Ships can be placed in proper positions on the shores of the bay of Manifa to command the country for miles, and by co-operation with the army, through the agency of the with the army, through the agency of the signal corps, the insurgents can be shelled ut of the jungles many miles inland by

The next and last feature of Dewey's task will be the establishment of a close blockade to prevent munitions of war or upplies from reaching the insurgents, previding there are any insurgents remaining after Otis and Lawton have made their forward move. When this has been done, when there is nothing further in the line of fighting for the warships to do, then it pelieved that Dewey's task will probably regarded as finished by himself, and it will be time for the Navy Department to consider the question of a successor to the command of the Asiatic station.

THREATENED AGAIN BY FLOOD. People of Shawneetown, Ill., Leaving

Their Homes. SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., March 10.-This city is threatened with another flood similar to the one that almost swept the town away a year ago. The residents are moving out as rapidly as possible, and all the live stock has been removed. The levee is thought to be weak in some places, and a break is liable to occur at any time. Many men are patrolling the levee. Business is suspended and the citizens who remain are

in constant fear of being swept away.

Last April the levee broke without warning. Twenty-five people were drowned and many residences and business houses de-stroyed. The town has been practically re-built and should another flood occur the loss would be tremendous. loss would be tremendous.

Atlantic Iron Works Resume. NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 10 .- The Atlantic Iron and Steel Company resumed operations in full today after a long idle-ness. The firm employs several hundred ness. The firm employs several hundred men and signed the amalgamated scale.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA

Malietoa Waiting for the Decision of the Three Powers.

His Friend Tamaxese Tells of an Interview With the German, Dr. Kramer.

APIA, Samoan Islands, February 23, via San Francisco, March 10.-Tanus Malietoa. the recently elected king, and the high chief, Tamasese, were interviewed today on board the British cruiser Porpoise. Tanus deputed his friend Tamasese to do most of

the talking. "We remain here," said the king, "awaiting the decision of the three powers, and until a firm government be established in

this country." Tamasese said that the Germans had made certain promises to him through Dr. Kramer, an officer of the German navy.

Continuing, Tamasese said: "Kramer told me I must leave Malietoa and join Mataafa at Mulinuu, and if I did not I would be sent away to another country. He said it would be right for Mataafa to be king, but Mataafa would be taken away quickly, and then I, Tamasese, would be left here to take the kingship. I said to Kramer: 'How is it that you desire Ma-

Kramer: 'How is it that you desire Mataafa now? Do you not remember the time when he cut off the heads of your people? How, then, can you support him now?' "Kramer answered: 'Never mind that; it is only a trick.'" Subsequently an interview was held at Mulinuu with Mataafa. According to Mataafa, the German consul had said the German government had forgotten the past and now had no objection to his becoming and now had no objection to his becoming king.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Appeal to the Several States to Provide Representation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.-The following telegram, signed by Mayor Diehl, as chalrman of the board of directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company, and by the proprietors of all Buffalo papers has been sent to the governors of all states the legislatures of which are known to be in session. The governors will be communicated with by mail:

"We earnestly ask your assistance toward ecuring the passage of resolutions through your legislature enabling your state to erect buildings and make an exhibit at the Pan-American exposition to be held near Buffalo on the Niagara frontier in 1901. The federal government has appropriated \$500,000, our state \$300,000. Our citizens already have raised \$1,500,000. Your enabling act can be made conditional upon its being an enterprise worthy of your state exhibit in your discretion. Your early legislative adjournment necessitates dispatch.
Further particulars by mail."
At a meeting to be held tomorrow resolu-

tions will be prepared which will be intro-duced in the New York state legislature requesting Governor Roosevelt to Issue no-tifications and invitations to the governors of other states to participate in the exposi-

HEAD MONEY FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

Gov. Holden Brings Claims As

ing Nearly \$600,000. SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.-Gov. Holden of Washington, who returned from the orient on the Hong Kong steamer Maru, has in his possession 1,100 claims of the officers and men of Dewey's fleet for head money. The claims are to be filed with the Court of Claims in Washington for final action. The head money for Admiral Dewey and his officers and men will aggregate \$187,500, or \$100 per head for the 1,875 officers and men of Admiral Montojo's fleet. The prize money for the officers and men under Admiral Dewey will amount to \$400,000 plus the salvage of three vessels ecently raised. This money will be disibuted by the United States district ourts

Speaking of Admiral Dewey, Mr. Holden said: "While somewhat worried owing to the exacting duties and responsibilities of his position, he said his health was good. He looked fairly well, too."

JAPANESE LABOR COMING IN.

Labor Circles in Northwest Much

Agitated Over Reports. TACOMA, Wash., March 10. - Labo ercles in the northwest are much agitated over reports, which are received with general credence, that hundreds of Japanese contract aborers are being brought into Puget sound cities. Every month from 500 o 1,000 Japanese laborers are landed at Tacoma, Vancouver and Portland. Practically all pass inspection, the requirements of which are sound body and \$30 in cash. It is said that hundreds of these men are inding employment on various railroad

FOOD FOR IMPRISONED MINERS.

Communication Opened Up by Mea of a Water Pipe.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 10 .- Communi cation has been established with Chas. Reuss and Bert Frey, imprisoned in the Bonair mine through the caving in of the shaft, by ripping asunder the water pipe by a charge of dynamite lowered to the

Provisions were lowered through the pipe. A new shaft will have to be sunk seventy-five feet before the men can be reached. The rescue will take about a

VIOLATED STATE LABOR LAWS.

George Beatty Arrested on Charges at Portland, Ind. PORTLAND, Ind., March 10.-George

Eeatty, one of the proprietors of the Beatty Brady glass factory at Dunkirk, has been arrested on six different complaints. Five of them charge him with discharging employes of his factory for belenging to labor organizations and the sixth with coercing and threatening to discharge an employe who was a member of a labor union. Mr. Beatty gave bond in each case for his appearance for trial. The arrest was brought about by D. F. Kennedy, organizer of the Indiana Federa-tion of Labor; Mr. Darrick, a member of the advisory committee of the same organ ization, and B. S. Campbell of Anderson,

USED BOTH ROPE AND PISTOL.

Tragic End of an Old Man Recently Married.

LEBANON, Ind., March 10.-A tragic ending of a matrimonial venture between two old people who met through a matrimonial agency was made by Edward Wannick, who after his wife had begun proceedings for divorce broke up her furniture, then shot himself, and finally hanged

himself to a tree.

Wannick came from Flagstaff, Ariz, last August to marry his wife, then a widow. The result was unhappy and divorce proceedings precipitated the above

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT

New York Politics May Complicate the Situation.

REED'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ROOSEVELT

Effect on the Presidential Contest Next Year.

AWAITING MR. SHERMAN

It is still uncertain how Mr. Sherman will look upon the proposition to make him a candidate against Mr. Reed for the speakership of the next House. Besides his reluctance to assume an attitude of rivalry toward Mr. Reed, a question of New York politics may complicate the situation. Governor Roosevelt is likely to be the man around whom will rally those republicans who want to defeat President McKinley for renomination. It is a question whether Serator Platt can bring himself to the point of favoring the Roosevelt move. If he should, it would be a difficult thing for Mr. Sherman or any other New York man to lead the New York delegation for the administration in a fight against Mr. Reed.

On the Unpopular Side. Mr. Reed, in his antagonism of the administration, it is pointed out, has taken the unpopular side of the great questions that are uppermost in the public mind. He has, therefore, it is thought, eliminated himself as a personal rival of the President for the presidential nomination in 1900. He and Roosevelt do not agree on national policy with respect to expansion any more than do he and the President, but it is being whispered about that he may lend his powerful support to Roosevelt in order to defeat McKinley for the nomination. So much is being done in secret, that it is much is being done in secret that it is hard to tell just what to expect. The situation is extremely complicated, and the closer one gets to the inner workings of it the more complicated it appears.

Mr. Sherman has not indicated to the treasury officials that there is any doubt about his accepting the general appraisership of New York, and they assume that he is going to accept. Neither has he re-signed his membership in the House. He is expected here in about a week, and then it will probably be determined what his course will be. If he declines to remain in Congress and make the fight for Speaker another man will be sought, but it is felt that the prospects for success will be diminished if he declines to lead the fight. The full development of the plan depends upon the selection of a man who can probably earry it through successfully. A failure to find such a man will mean the abandonment of the idea, since there is no disposition to make simply a demonstration and then to leave Mr. Reed in power.

The Speaker's Attitude. It is claimed that Mr. Reed's attitude during the Congress just expired has been one, not only of opposition to most of the great measures forming a part of the policy of the administration, but that he has sought in every way to weaken the administration and to encourage opposition to Mr. McKinley. How far the segret opposition sition to the President has gone can judged only by evidences that appear, like flashes of light now and then. Evidences have been detected of an insidious influence

It is said that certain men who had been ooked upon as stanch supporters of the President have been found to be fraterniz-ing with those who are unfriendly with the administration, and it is suspected that an organized opposition looking to the con-

vention of 1900 exists. It cannot be truthfully said, however, that the idea of overthrowing Mr. Reed is based on considerations of what the republican national convention may do next The reasons for opposing the re year. The reasons for opposing the re-election of Mr. Reed as Speaker are based upon his opposition in the past to the policy of the administration and the danger that such opposition if continued through the remainder of the President's term would embarrass the administration and prevent the successful carrying out of a policy calthe successful carrying out of a policy cal-culated to give credit to the administra-tion. As result of the Speaker's opposi-tion, it is claimed, much that was com-prised within the plans of the President, and upon the success of which must to a considerable extent depend McKinley's reputation as President, failed in the last Congress. Practically all that is to be done to round out and complete the policy of the administration must be done at the open-ing of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The same ing of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The same sort of insidious opposition which it is said existed during the Fifty-fifth Congress might be disastrous to the plans of the ad-ministration and leave McKinley to go out of the White House with his work uncom-

Opposition to the Administration. It is pointed out that Mr. Reed was opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, which the administration favored; that he was at no time sympathetic with the administration's Cuban policy; that he opposed the acquisition of the Philippines and of Porto Rico, and was unfriendly to the army reorganization on a permanent basis; that he opposed the Nicaragua canal, which is regarded as essential to the development of the expansion policy, and the Pacific cable, being responsible for the defeat of both. It is suggested that his opposition thus disclosed to the general policy of the administration will be almost certain to hinder action if he is Speaker of the next House, and that, moreover, his great power and prominence encourages the depower and prominence encourages the development of an anti-administration fac-tion in the party along almost the same lines of opposition, save on the money question, as those adopted by the followers of W. J. Bryan-anti-expansion, anti-army, anti almost everything that the adminis tration is for. Moreover, it is asserted that even on the money question Mr. Reed's plans differ from those of the administra-

Army Orders.

Major William H. Miller chief quartermaster, now at Anniston, Ala., has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Santa Clara, Cuba. Major James L. Wilson has been assigned

to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the province of Havana, relieving Major George A. Pond, who is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, with headquar-Capt. George B. McCallum, commissary

of subsistence, U. S. V., and Lieut, Arthur

W. Bradbury, 7th California Volunteer In-Acting Assistant Surgeons Shannon Richmond, at Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Menage at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and John T. Halsell at the same post, have been ordered to Manila, P. I. for assignment to duty.

The orders for the honorable discharge of Maiors Henry St. Harris, William P. Ven The orders for the honorable discharge of Majors Henry St. Harris, William P. Kendall and Henry I. Raymond, brigade surgeons, U. S. V. (captains and assistant surgeons, U. S. A.), from the volunteer army of the United States, have been revoked, and they have been relieved from their present stations and ordered to duty in the Philippines.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Welton Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter H.
Dade, U. S. A., now at Chicago, Ill., has
also been ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Curry has

gada February 27, where she was towed in on February 18, disabled while on the voyage from Liverpool via Queenstown for Boston, was sighted off Holyhead today passing in tow of two tugs bound here. been relieved from duty at the general hospital, Fort Myer, Va., and ordered to duty at the general hospital at Savannah, Ga.

The Late Gen. Ordway's Son Appoint-

Citizens of Griffin, Georgia, Reply to ed a second lieutenant in the regular army, is the son of the late Gen. Albert Ordway, Fusillade From Cars. who organized and for ten years command-

Ordway is regarded by those who know him as a young man of especial excellence. He was graduated from Lehigle about five years MILITIA TOOK NO PART IN ROW ago, and at that time was regarded as one of the finest foot ball players in the country. He stood exceptionally high in his Statements of Lieut. Daniel and class, and when he left the university was thoroughly qualified to take up the profession of mining engineer and assayer. From Lehigh he went to Rosslyn, British Colum-Col. Jones in Conflict. Lehigh he went to Rosslyn, British Columbia, and in that camp practiced his profession with gratifying success. The death of his father, which occurred in New York city November 21, 1897, brought the son to Washington, and here he has remained ever since, busily engaged in a tiling up his father's estate. While he has not enjoyed a technical military education, he is generally regarded as being far better fitted MAYOR DAVIS' ACCOUNT

generally regarded as being far better fitted for arm, life than the great majority of those who have received appointment from the ranks of civilians. Lieut, Ordway is an exceptionally fine appearing man, of much more than average physique, and brings to his new profession a great deal of practical information, absorbed from close asso-ciation with his father, who rendered most distinguished service during and since the civil war, and who unquestionably transmitted to his son very many of the sterling qualities which made Gen. Ordway one of the best beloved of men.

TO SUPPLANT MILITARY OFFICERS. Changing Some Features of Cuban

Government Being Considered. The administration is contemplating a change in some features of the government of Cuba. It is probable that the military government will, to a certain extent, be replaced by civil government. The head of the government must, of course, remain military, but the change in contemplation is to have civil officers in place of the military men in the cabinet and subordinate positions. It is believed that civilian experts in different lines, such as finance and revenue, and in the management of much of the business of the island and the different municipalities, will get along more smoothly than the army officers. It is said that the officers, being brought up under strict military discipline, hold not only the statutes, but the rules and regulations as the guide in all things, while the civilian officers would hold the statutes as the supreme guide, and endeavor to get along under them in the best manner possible and with more tact and diplomacy than

pursued by the army men.

It is not known whether the proposed change has reached a point further than discussion with the President, but its advantages have been pointed out, and the authority of the government to establish such a civil government under control of the military government has been con

NAVAL ACADEMY IMPROVEMENTS. The First Buildings to Be Erected

Will Be Built of Granite. The Navy Department is preparing to go ahead with the work provided for in the appropriation bill for improvements at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The appropriation of \$720,000 enables the department to accept the bid of P. J. Carlin & Co. of Brooklyn for the construction of the power house, boat house and armory, and for commencing the sea wall. Under the former act of Congress there was on'y suffi cient money to construct these buildings of brick. Secretary Long decided that they ought to be made of granite, and the pres nt appropriation will permit the us

The construction of these buildings is but the beginning of extensive improvement which it is intended to make at Annapolis Plans are now maturing for the rebuilding of the cadets' quarters, at an estimated cost of \$3,500,000. The Secretary asked Congress for \$800,000 to begin this work. The request was not granted, but it will be pressed in the next session. The quarters are reported in very bad condition. Drills have been abandoned because the tramp of the cadets keeping time causes the building to shake and the walls to tremble. Some of the effect here. tremble. Some of the officers have reported the buildings in an unsafe and decidedly unsanitary condition. It is believed at the department that provision will eventually be made for new quarters in the next naval appropriation bill.

A PRETTY ROW ON HAND.

Two Massachusetts Towns Quarreling

Over a Post Office. There are a couple of little towns in Masachusetts which have been quarreling for several years over the location of a post office. They are Gardner and West Gardner. Some years ago the Post Office Department decided to establish a free delivery for Gardner. West Gardner heard of t and wanted a free delivery herself. Then it was decided to consolidate the two offices and give both towns, which were practically together, a first-class service. West Gardner would not hear of such a proposition It had its own council and municipal offi-cers, and it was entitled, it thought, to as much consideration as its sister city. The case was never settled, and Gardner and West Gardner continued as two separate offices

Some time ago the prominent citizens of Gardner met and decided to do something. A committee was appointed and sent to Washington to push matters. The officials were all convinced that Gardner was en-titled to a free delivery and proceeded to make provisions for it. Then West Gardner heard of the movement and sent a delegation also to see the Postmaster General. Once again the fight became vigorous, and when it was suggested to consolidate the two offices there were loud protestations from the West Gardner delegation.

When the department gets into a tangl of this kind they usually send Mr. George W. Beavers, chief of the salary and al-lowance division. It is said that Chief Beavers has a "most coaxingest" way abou him, and has the combination of all tan gles. However that may be, he has been sent to Gardner, and left last night to clear up the situation.

Appointed to the Postal Commission Vice President Hobart has appointed Senator Martin of Virginia a member of the postal commission in place of ex-Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, whose term expired March 4. This commission is composed wholly of senators and representa

Personal Mention. Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, United States

navy, is registered at the Ebbitt. Col. W. A. Thurston and Capt. M. F Steele, United States army, are at the Eb-

Mr. Hampton H. Swan of 1321 Corcoran street left Wednesday for Havana, Cuba, to become the assistant secretary to the military governor, Gen. Wm. Ludlow. Movements of Warships.

The naval hospital ship Solace has arrived at Colombo, Caylon, on her way to Manila to join the force of Admiral Dewey. The Massasoit has arrived at Charleston. Steamer Pavorila Home Again. LIVERPOOL, March 10 The Cunard Line steamer Pavonia, from Ponta Del-

FIRED ON IMMUNES

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 10 .- Mayor Davis and Lieut. Daniel of the Griffin Rifles have replied to the letter of Lieut, Col. Withrow of the 10th Immunes to Gov. Candler. Mayor Davis says: "When the reprehensible conduct of the soldiers on the first section of the train was reported to me and the citizens appealed for protection from

the next section I telephoned Gov. Candler and asked him to order out the Griffin Rifles. He promised to advise me in twenty minutes, but as the second section was approaching immediate action was necessary. and I ordered the Rifles out. As long as I am mayor of Griffin I shall use all the means in my power to protect the life and property of her citizens."

Lieut. Daniel says: "Upon the departure of the train the negro troops fired several volleys directly at the citizens and military.
This fire was not returned by my men, but
the citizens did return the fire. My men
positively did not fire."

Department Will Take No Action. Despite repeated rumors to the contrary,

the War Department has no intention of taking official action in the case of the 19th Regiment of Immunes and other regiments that have had trouble in transit through the south since their discharge. In contravention of the story that a court of inquiry was to be appointed to inquire into the matter, it is pointed out by the offi-cials of the department that the men who

ave been making the trouble are not soldiers of the United States any more than if they had never been in the service. They had been mustered out and were private citizens in the fullest sense of the term. The local authorities have power to deal with them wherever they violate the law and the War Department has neither power nor inclination to interfere in the matter. The only result of the trouble that is likely so far as the department is concerned is that hereafter all returning troops will probably be taken to their own state in body and mustered out their own state in a body and mustered out there instead of be-ing turned loose at the point of embarka-tion with several months of military repres-sion to be worked off in conviviality and impromptu shooting matches.

Story of the Trouble. A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., last night says: The tour of the 10th Immunes through this state was marked by drunken rioting and shooting at people, houses and cattle along the railroad. During the few minutes that the train stopped here there was drinking and disorder among the men. Several shots were fired at the ground or into the air. All along the route their con- his men. Short addresses were made by duct was the same. A dispatch from Hen-

derson tonight says: "The 10th Immunes, negro troops, passed today over the Seaboard Air Line. shot at private houses and school children. Several men were wounded. The offic of the regiment seemed to have no control over the men.'

Similar reports came from other points tween here and Weldon. Col. Jones, commanding officer of the regiment, was seen by a representative of the Associated Press immediately upon the arrival of his train here, as he had telegraph ed ahead in the morning that he desired to

make a statement in regard to the shooting affair at Griffin, Ga. He said:

Col. Jones' Statement. "We struck Griffin, Ga., about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. I don't think there were more than a dozen revolvers in the hands of the men. When we pulled out of Vineville there was some shooting in the air from the train. The men were full of good spirits and had no intention to harm any one. No shots were fired when we went into the town of Griffin. I was surprised to find men lined up on either side of the depot. About fifty of them wore uniforms. I inquired what the trou ole was, and was told that the first tion had been disorderly and the citizens wanted to protect themselves.

"I told my men to be quiet, and they were obedient, and there was no Tsorder. The train stopped about five minutes. The train had pulled out about 100 yards when some of the men in the forward part of the train fired some shots. "The militia then fired into the rear car.

George Lagee, the brakeman, who was standing on the platform, was shot. One ball passed through his 'eg, another through his thigh, and still another bullet passed

through his body. Women in the Car.

"As the officers' car passed a body of the militia a volley was fired into it, notwithstanding the fact that four ladies were at the windows. I was standing on the platform of my car. The wife of one of the captains, who was seated by the window, had a narrow escape. An iron brace prevented another bullet from crashing into

"Up to 3:30 o'clock, when I left Macor vesterday afternoon, not one of the depredations of the white or negro troops at that own had been committed by the 10th Im

"The action of the militia in Griffin was the most cowardly that I have ever seen human beings guilty of. Had they fired into the car from which the one shot was fired, it would have been bad enough, to fire a volley into a car when the officer who had charge of the men who fired the volley knew there were ladies in the car who were unable to protect themselves, and who had not been guilty of any breach of the law, was beneath men."

DEATHS IN THE ARMY. Reports of General Brooke and Gen-

eral Henry.

General Brooke reported to the War De partment today as follows from Havana: "Death report, 8th, Pinar del Rio; Private William H. Kahle, hospital corps, gunshot accident; Camp Columbia, Private Charlie A. Johnson, C, 1st North Carolina, cardiac failure; Puerto Principe, Private James D. Liggett, D. 8th Cavalry, typhoid; Santiago, Private John W. Harves, band, 2d Immunes, March 4, dysentery." A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from General Hen-ry, commanding at San Juan de Porto Rico,

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

Ten Times as Many as the Victimi of Battle.

The following statement has been issue showing the total number of deaths reported to the adjutant general's office between May 1, 1898, and February 28, 1899; Killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 5,277; total, 5,731.

Reception Tendered to Company D by THE FEASIBILITY OF FILTRATION

Report to Be Submitted.

Col. A. M. Miller, the engineer officer in shape and were profusely decorated with at 9 o'clock Capt. Charles L. Beatty, who commanded Company D, and Mr. Frank o order, and briefly stated that he had een selected by the committee to welcome Capt. Beatty and his immediate company ports making derogatory charges against the 10th Immunes were false. "But there is one thing," he continued,

tenths of the contributions for the enter-taioment of the immunes were made by white people. This is a reflection on the negro population."

Turning to Captain Beatty, Mr. Chase tendered him the thanks and appreciation of the people of the city. He then introduced the ladies' committee, composed of Mrs. Sadie R. Key, Mrs. Wm. Murrell and Mrs. Plummer. Mrs. Murrell in a few pleasant sentences presented Captain Beatty with a bunch of American beauty roses. as possible. As this important subject will require time and careful study, the date at which the report will be made cannot be definitely stated. The subject is being studied and investigated with a view to preparing a report."

The condition of the water at various

The Immunes Were Model Soldiers. Captain Beatty made a neat response to the compliments, and then paid attention to the published reports concerning the 10th Immunes. He declared with much emphasis that all the reports attributing dis-

"They were the model soldiers in our camp," said Captain Beatty, "and if we ever had occasion to go to war again I would be more than pleased to command colored soldiers. They are honest, brave and patriotic. I know them."

Referring to the published statement that the immunes were riotous at Richmond Va., Capt. Beatty declared that they did not come within ten miles of Richmond. not come within ten miles of Richmond. Relative to the assertions that the men had clear of running ice during the high water Relative to the assertions that the men had fired on citizens and children, he denounced them as falce in every particular. One shot was fired when the train was 800 yards from any habitation, and this was fired Snow drifts were cleared from the Conduit road and the culverts under the Conduit road. It is proposed to repair the Conduit from a revolver by a man who was jubilant from a revolver by a man who was jubilant because he was going home. "Before we

Repairing the Tunnel.

because he was going home. "Before we left the south," said Capt. Beatty, "the citizens bade us God speed and said they would be glad to see us return." Testimonial Tendered Capt. Beatty. Robert H. Key, William Murrell, Rev. W. H. Scott, Rev W. J. Howard and others, and it was then unanimously decided on motion of Mr. Chase to tender Capt. Beatty a testimonial at the Zion Baptist Church on behalf of the citizens of South Washington. On motion of Wm. Murrell, Chair-Robert H. Key, chairman; Rev. W. J. Howard, Rev. W. H. Scott, William Murrell, S. H. Peterson, E. M. Hewlett and Rev. J.

secretary of War." Secretary of War."

Good progress has been made in the execution of this project. During the past month a cement shed was built at Foundry branch shaft; snow drifts were removed from the New Cut road between the shaft and 35th street; coal was hauled to the shaft, and the work of excavating stone and muck, trimming the sides and bottom of tunnel and cleaning out toothing of brick work, where holes were cut through brick work, where holes were cut through the arch, was prosecuted with good results, At Rock creek shaft cars were repaired, an extension to engine house built and snow

so as to very much increase the leakage into the tunnel was removed. Experimenting With a Model. Colonel Miller says that in order to ascertain what would be the effect of grouping the backing of the tunnel lining, where the backing was dry stone, a model was built representing the extrados of the arch, around which was packed loose stone of random sizes, varying in weight from 5 to 50 pounds. The moder was of actual size,

representing twenty feet in length of the actual tunnel; the amount of dry packing used was 1,820 cubic feet, the amount of voids by trial 910 cubic feet. The grout was prepared in the proportion of one of "round top" hydraulic coment, two of sand, by volume, and as much water as would make the grout sufficiently fluid. to pass readily through the pump. The volume of water was about 9-100 in excess of the volume of cement, tioles were buried ten feet apart horizontally and about four feet apart vertically, through which the grouting was pumped. The grouting was completed December 12, and the lagging aken down to examine the effects March 1, It was found that the voids were completely filled, thus demonstrating the fact, says Colonel Miller, that this method of grouting could be successfully accomplished. Blue prints were made showing the results of the experiment. Considerable stone and muck

were removed from the tunnel at the different shafts. The cleaning out of the toothing in the east heading at Champiain avenue shaft has been completed. Since the commencement of the work 19,269 cubic yards of material have been removed from the tunnel, 20,599 feet of track laid and 5,892 feet of

North Atlantic Squadron.

TO BE HOWISON'S FLAGSHIP.

The cruiser Chicago has been detached from the North Atlantic squadron of Rear Admiral Sampson and has sailed from Havana to Hampton Roads. The Chicago has been selected as the flagship of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, who has been assigned to command the South Atlantic station in South America. This station was abandoned at the beginning of the Spanish war, the flagship at that time being the Newark. She and two gunboats were brought north to take part in the war, Rear Admiral Henry F. Picking has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Howlson as commandant of the navy yard at Boston The last duty of the Chicago was as fiagship of the white squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Walker. She was one of the first vessels of the new navy, and has a long and honored career. In order to fit her for modern sea service for several years past the Chicago has been undergo-ing repairs which has practically made her

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has rapidly improved from his recent illness and has telegraphed that he will leave Chicago on Monday for this city to resume his duties.

a new ship.

LAWTON AT MANILA